

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's thorough search and examination of the present patent application.

The Abstract of the Disclosure was objected to for containing improper language and format. Accordingly, an amended Abstract of the Disclosure is enclosed herewith.

The disclosure was objected to for various informalities. Accordingly, the specification has been amended to include the CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION section into the specification.

Claim 2 stands objected to for a minor informality. Claim 2 has been amended accordingly, that applicants submit overcome the Examiner's objection.

Further, claims 1-3 have been amended for minor corrections to grammar and style.

Claims 1 and 3 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Asma ("Van Asma," U.S. Patent No. 6,897,902) in view of Gonzalez ("Gonzalez," "Digital Image Processing" - Second Edition - 2002 - pages 57-59 and 64-66). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Applicants' claim 1, as amended, defines a plurality of features that in combination operate to prevent deterioration of RGB image quality. In particular, claim 1 defines a data processing module that "compresses [a] generated RGE image data" taken by a "shooting device" to "G-R/B image data." The compression occurs by eliminating an "R component" and a "B component" among the "R, G, and B components included in the RGB image data of each pixel, with regard to every other pixel in a main scanning direction of the image." Thus, applicants' compression technique generates "G-R/B image data" and R and B components of every other pixel in a main scanning range are eliminated, while all G components are left unaffected. Further, a "storage module" having a "data bus" stores the compressed image data and a "data conversion module" uses the stored data to "interpolate" the eliminated components (R&B), thereby converting the image data into "reproduced RGB image data including all of the R, G, and B components with regard to each pixel" (emphasis added).

Thus, G-R/B data are provided, such as shown in Fig. 5, by eliminating R and B components of respective pixels to compress the image data. Thereafter, the compressed data volume is augmented via the "data conversion module" by interpolating the R and B

components from the respective pixels. In this way, applicants' presentation supporting system prevents deterioration of picture quality.

The prior art, including the combination of Van Asma and Gonzales, does not teach or suggest this combination of features.

Van Asma is directed to a plurality of image resizing techniques, for example to "upscale" or "downscale" an input signal to fit a respective display resolution. Van Asma does not teach or suggest applicants' claim 1 data processing module that provides "G-R/B image data of a compressed data volume by elimination of an R component and a B component, with regard to every other pixel in a main scanning direction of the image." Instead, Van Asma resizes input data and performs correction on "output data signal geometrically." Van Asma does not eliminate an R component and a B component in every other pixel in a main scanning direction. Accordingly, Van Asma does not teach or suggest applicants' claimed "conversion module" operable to convert the image data into reproduced RGB data that includes all of the R, G and B components in each pixel.

Accordingly, the Examiner cites to Gonzalez for teaching applicants' claim 1 data processing module that compresses "generated RGB image data to G-R/B image data of a compressed data volume by elimination of an R component and a B component." Gonzalez, however, does not teach or suggest applicants' claimed data processing module and data conversion module that are missing from the teachings of Van Asma. Instead, Gonzalez teaches data compression as a function of pixel skipping, or data compression/augmentation by a bicubic method. This is patentably distinct from applicants' claimed data processing which is different from G-R/B data storage for preventing deterioration of picture quality.

Therefore and for foregoing reasons, applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Van Asma and Gonzalez do not teach or suggest the combination of feature defined in claim 1, and reconsideration is respectfully requested. Claim 3 includes substantially all of the same features as defined in claim 1, and is patentable for the same reasons.

Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Asma as modified by Gonzalez as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Garlick et al. ("Garlick," U.S. Patent No. 6,614,448). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Applicants' claim 2, which depends directly from claim 1, further defines that the data

bus has a width that is $(3+n)$ th power of 2 bits. The Examiner cites to Garlick for allegedly disclosing that feature. Applicants submit, however, that Garlick does not provide the features of claim 2 that are missing from the teachings of Van Asma and Gonzalez. In particular, Garlick does not teach or suggest applicants' claimed data processing module and data conversion module, as set forth above.

Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the application, allow the claims as amended and pass this case to issue.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450, on November 5, 2007:

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